# Gazette of the United States.

*A NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 11, of Vol. IV.] SATUYDAY, JULY 7, 1792. [Whole No. 333.]



*BANK of the UNITED STATES,*
July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th inſtant, to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives duly authorized, the following ſums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the inſtitution to the firſt inſtant, viz.

For each ſhare compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty-ſeven Cents.*

For each ſhare compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-ſhare, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
(2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the ſaid Creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined.

*Salem, June* 25, 1792. (*3t)

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*ſ.*)
By HAZARD and ADDOMS,
At the corner of Third & Cheſnut Streets,
THE
HISTORY
OF
New-Hampſhire,
VOL. III.

Containing a geographical deſcription of the State—with ſketches of its natural hiſtory, productions, improvements, and preſent ſtate of ſociety and manners, laws and government.

*By* JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the hiſtory, and is peculiarly intereſting.——Subſcribers are deſired to call for their books.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in February laſt, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homeſpun breeches, and a tow ſhirt; the fellow has a yelloviſh complexion, his heighth about five feet ſix or ſeven inches, very ſquare made; has a mark along ſide of his noſe, and one of his inſteps has been burnt, which cauſes the ſinews to draw.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and have all reaſonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

*Head Saſſafras, June* 16, 1792. (*ep1m)

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a ſcar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one ſide, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kerſey coat, cut round, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh ſhirts, each pieced on one ſide, two pair of tow-linen trowſers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, if out of this State, and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reaſonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

*Cheſter-Town, June* 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

WM. CLELAND,
*BOSTON,*
Tranſacts buſineſs in the Funds of the United States;
BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

*June* 1. (*ep1m & 1aw2m)

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all perſons, not to credit any perſon or perſons whatever on my account, otherwiſe in my name, or on my credit, without ſpecial order from under my hand authorizing the ſame, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without ſuch order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

*Frederick-Town, June* 5, 1792. (ep4w)

**** *Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be publiſhed in this paper once for* 50 *Cents, and each ſubſequent inſertion at* 20 *Cents.*


A CONSTITUTION
OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE STATE OF *KENTUCKY.*

[CONCLUDED.]

ACTICLE X.

Sec. 2. THE general aſſembly and the ſupreme courts ſhall within five years, hold their ſeſſions at the place ſo pitched upon by the ſaid commiſſioners; and the ſeat of government ſo fixed, ſhall continue until it ſhall be changed by two thirds of both branches of the legiſlature. The commiſſioners, before they proceed to act, ſhall take an oath or make affirmation that they will diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them, in ſuch manner, as in their judgment ſhall be moſt beneficial to the ſtate at large.

ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 1. That the citizens of this ſtate may have an opportunity to amend or change this conſtitution in a peaceable manner, if, to them it ſhall ſeem expedient; the perſons qualified to vote for repreſentatives, ſhall, at the general election to be held in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, vote alſo, by ballot, for or againſt a convention, as they ſhall ſeverally chuſe to do; and if thereupon it ſhall appear that a majority of all the citizens in the ſtate voting for repreſentatives, have voted for a convention, the general aſſembly ſhall direct that a ſimilar ballot ſhall be taken the next year; and if thereupon it ſhall alſo appear that a majority of all the citizens of the ſtate, voting for repreſentatives have voted for a convention, the general aſſembly ſhall at their next ſeſſion, call a convention, to conſiſt of as many members as there ſhall be in the houſe of repreſentatives, to be choſen in the ſame manner, at the ſame places and at the ſame time that repreſentatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for repreſentatives, and to meet within three months after the ſaid election, for the purpoſe of re-adopting, amending or changing this conſtitution. If it ſhall appear upon the ballot of either year, that a majority of the citizens voting for repreſentatives is not in favor of a convention being called, it ſhall not be done until two thirds of both branches of the legiſlature ſhall deem it expedient.

ARTICLE XII.

That the general great and eſſential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and eſtabliſhed; we declare,

Sec. 1. That all men, when they form a ſocial compact, are equal, and that no man or ſet of men are entitled to excluſive ſeparate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices.

Sec. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and inſtituted for their peace, ſafety and happineſs. For the advancement of theſe ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeaſible right to alter, reform or aboliſh their government, in ſuch manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeaſible right to worſhip Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conſciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or ſupport any place of worſhip, or to maintain any miniſtry againſt his conſent; that no human authority can in any caſe whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conſcience; and that no preference ſhall ever be given by law, ro any religious ſocieties or modes of worſhip.

Sec. 4. That the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen ſhall in no wiſe be diminiſhed or enlarged on account of his religion.

Sec. 5. That all elections ſhall be free and equal.

Sec. 6. That trial by jury ſhall be as heretofore, and that the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 7. That printing preſſes ſhall be free to every perſon who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legiſlature, or any branch of government; and no law ſhall ever be made to reſtrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely ſpeak, write and print on any ſubject, being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty.

Sec. 8. In proſecutions for the publication of papers, inveſtigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publiſhed is proper for public information the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels the jury ſhall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other caſes.

Sec. 9. That the people ſhall be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and poſſeſſions, from unreaſonable ſeizures and ſearches; and that no warrant to ſearch any place or to ſeize any perſons or things, ſhall iſſue without deſcribing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. That in all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed hath a right to be heard by himſelf and his counſel: to demand the nature and cauſe of the accuſation againſt him, to meet the witneſſes face to face, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour: and in proſecutions by indictment or information, a ſpeedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unleſs by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 11. That no perſon ſhall for any indictable offence be proceeded againſt criminally by information; except in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppreſſion or miſdemeanor in office.

Sec. 12. No perſon ſhall, for the ſame offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor ſhall any man's property be taken or applied to public uſe without the conſent of his repreſentatives, and without juſt compenſation being previouſly made to him.

Sec. 13. That all courts ſhall be open, and every perſon for an injury done him in his lands, goods, perſon or reputation, ſhall have remedy by the due courſe of law; and right and juſtice adminiſtered without ſale, denial or delay.

Sec. 14. That no power of ſuſpending laws ſhall be exerciſed, unleſs by the legiſlature or its authority.

Sec. 15. That exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel puniſhments inflicted.

Sec. 16. That all priſoners ſhall be bailable by ſufficient ſureties, unleſs for capital offences when the proof is evident or preſumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, ſhall not be ſuſpended unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion, the public ſafety may require it.

Sec. 17. That the perſon of a debtor, where there is not ſtrong preſumption of fraud, ſhall not be continued in priſon after delivering up his eſtate for the benefit of his creditors, in ſuch manner as ſhall be preſcribed by law.

Sec. 18. That no *ex poſt facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts ſhall be made.

Sec. 19. That no perſon ſhall be attainted of treaſon or felony by the legiſlature.

Sec. 20. That no attainder ſhall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of eſtate to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 21. The eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives, ſhall deſcend or veſt as in caſe of natural death, and if any perſon ſhall be killed by caſualty, there ſhall be no forfeiture by reaſon thereof.

Sec. 22. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner, to aſſemble together for their common good, and to apply to thoſe inveſted with the powers of government for redreſs of grievances or other proper purpoſes by petition, addreſs or remonſtrance.

Sec. 23. That the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themſelves and the State ſhall not be queſtioned.

Sec. 24. That no ſtanding army ſhall in time of peace, be kept up without the conſent of the legiſlature, and the military ſhall in all caſes and at all times be in ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power.

Sec. 25. That no ſoldier ſhall in time of peace, be quartered in any houſe, without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Sec. 26. That the legiſlature ſhall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary diſtinction, nor create any office the appointment to which ſhall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 27. That emigration from the State ſhall not be prohibited.

Sec. 28. To guard againſt tranſgreſſions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and ſhall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto or contrary to this conſtitution ſhall be void.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may ariſe from the eſtabliſhing the government of this State, and in order to carry the ſame into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained,

Sec. 1. THAT all rights, actions, proſecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, ſhall continue as if the ſaid government had not been eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 2. That all officers civil and military now in commiſſion under the State of Virginia, ſhall continue to hold and exerciſe their offices until the 10th day of Auguſt next and no longer.

Sec. 3. That until the firſt enumeration ſhall be made as directed by the ſixth ſection of the firſt article of this conſtitution, the county of Jefferſon, ſhall be entitled to elect three Repreſentatives; the county of Lincoln four Repreſentatives; the county of Fayette nine Repreſentatives; the county of Nelſon ſix Repreſentatives; the county of Mercer four Repreſentatives; the county of Madiſon three Repreſentatives; the county of Bourbon five Repreſentatives; the county of Woodford, four Repreſentatives; and the county of Maſon, two Repreſentatives.

Sec. 4. The General Aſſembly ſhall meet at Lexington on the 4th day of June next.

Sec. 5. All returns herein directed to be made to the Secretary, ſhall, previous to his appointment, be made to the clerk of the ſupreme court for the diſtrict of Kentucky.

Sec. 6. Until a Seal ſhall be procured for the State, the Governor ſhall be at liberty to uſe his private ſeal.

Sec. 7. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be adminiſtered by any Juſtice of the Peace, until the Legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe direct.

Sec. 8. All bonds given by any officer within the diſtrict of Kentucky, payable to the Governor of Virginia, may be proſecuted in the name of the Governor of Kentucky.

Sec. 9. All offences againſt the laws of Virginia, which have been committed within the preſent diſtrict of Kentucky, or which may be committed within the ſame before the firſt day of June next, ſhall be cognizable in the courts of this State in the ſame manner that they would be, if they were committed within this State, after the ſaid firſt day of June.

Sec. 10. At the elections herein directed to be held in May next, the Sheriff of each county, or in caſe of his abſence, one of his deputies ſhall preſide, and if they neglect or refuſe to act, the ſaid elections ſhall be held by any one of the juſtices of the peace for the county where ſuch refuſal or neglect ſhall happen: each officer holding ſuch election having firſt taken an oath before a juſtice of the peace to conduct the ſaid election with impartiality, ſhall have power to adminiſter to any perſon offering to vote at ſuch election, the following oath or affirmation, "I do ſwear (or affirm) that I am qualified to vote for Repreſentatives in the county of agreeably to the conſtitution formed for the State of Kentucky," and ſuch officer ſhall have a right to refuſe to receive the vote of any perſon who ſhall refuſe to take the ſaid oath or make affirmation when tendered to him. And the ſaid elections ſhall be held at the ſeveral places appointed for holding courts in the different counties.

Sec. 11. The government of the commonwealth of Kentucky, ſhall commence on the firſt day of June next.

DONE in convention at Danville, the nineteenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ſixteenth.

BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION.
SAMUEL M'DOWELL, P. C.
Atteſt. THOMAS TODD, C. C.

*FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.*

MESS. PRINTERS,

*By inſerting the following obſervations in your uſeful Journal, you will oblige one of your old cuſtomers, and do an eſſential ſervice to the public.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the many and frequent cautions given the public, with reſpect to the dangerous nature of copper; I have rarely obſerved any precautions given concerning the poiſonous nature of lead, which is to be avoided more cautiouſly, as its poiſon though perhaps ſlower in its effects, may yet prove as fatal, or even more certainly ſo than that from the copper.

Lead enters various compoſitions, and forms many of the utenſils in common uſe; and in this country the health of its inhabitants is much more expoſed from the deleterious quality of the lead, than from that of copper.

A ſmall quantity of lead received into the habit, is capable of producing ſpaſms and convulſions, tremors and palſies, it interrupts the ſecretions, retards circulation, and injures the nerves.

So virulent is the poiſon of this metal, that it is ſaid that where the ore is waſhed and ſmelted, it proves fatal to dogs, cats, and fowls, which are kept near the works—every kind of beaſt feeding upon the graſs over which the ſteam of the ſmelting ore paſſes, live but a ſhort time.—The workmen and thoſe who dig the ore, are ſhort lived, and moſt commonly die paralytic—thoſe who work the oxyd or calx of this mineral are ſo ſubject to the colic, that the diſeaſe is known by the name of the painter's colic.

The potter alſo who is familiar with the preparations of lead in his glazings, rarely fails of carrying viſible marks of it in his countenance, and of the complaints of its deleterious effects.

Only three grains of lead to the gallon of new rum which a regiment of ſoldiers made free uſe of, produced a moſt terrible complaint of the colic, of which a greater part were down at the ſame time.*

Some by a practice of ſitting with their feet on ſheet lead, which was laid before the fire, have been affected with the palſy in the legs.

Preparations of lead in oil, and other ſolutions of lead applied to large ſurfaces denudated, or even to ſo ſmall a part as the nipples, when excoriated, have been known to produce acute pains at the ſtomach, colic, loſs of appetite, flatulence and depreſſion in the nurſe, and in the child put to ſuck, (without proper precaution) violent gripes, and even convulſions; but more frequently are theſe effects produced, by the uſe of the ſugar or ſalt of lead, for the cure of thruſh or ſore mouths in infants.

Many have experienced pernicious effects from only working on oil cloths made with drying oil, prepared with lead. And I have repeatedly known fatal effects produced by lodging in a confined room, newly painted with leaden pigments.

Printers have ſome times become paralytic by handling their types, which conſiſt of a portion of lead.

The vintners or wine ſellers, in order to render their harſh wines vendible have recourſe to a horrid diabolical practice, and frequently ſoften and ſweeten them with ſome preparation of lead; ſo ſtrong is their paſſion for gain, that they are loſt to all the feelings of humanity, and prepare a fatal poiſon, of which there can be no miſtruſt in thoſe who are to endure the fatal effects.

If the obſervations on the nature of lead upon the human conſtitution are well founded, (which I believe cannot be confuted as they depend on facts;)—then it concerns every individual to take the caution, as all perhaps are more or leſs converſant with ſome or other of the ſaturnine preparations, many of them unthought of and never ſuſpected. I write unto you nurſes, that while you are conſulting the

diverſion and amuſement of your little innocents, you may not introduce a fatal poiſon into their habits, by putting ſome painted poiſonous toy into their hands, which have ſome lead or other poiſonous paint upon them and only covered with a ſlight varniſh, which is ſoon rubbed and waſhed off in their mouths, and ſo much poiſon introduced into their habits, as to become a ſource of a long train of evils if not eventually fatal.

I write unto you honeſt retailers, to be attentive and ever jealous of your pewter meaſures, many of which have a great ſhare of lead in their compoſition, and if acid liquors are permitted to remain any time in them they will be ſtrongly impregnated with the poiſonous ſalts of this mineral, and rendered extremely dangerous to thoſe who drink the liquors.

I write unto you cooks, that you be careful of your pewter veſſels or copper tinned therewith, that you do not ſuffer your ſharp or poignant ſauces to be prepared or ſtand in thoſe veſſels.

I write unto you pye and paſtry makers that you not only diſuſe pewter but that you be aware of your common courſer earthen, whoſe glazing is of lead and eaſily corroded.

I write unto you painters, that ye be cautious of the poiſon, on the uſe of which your ſubſiſtence ſo much depends, that you abſtain from that too common practice (from a miſtaken idea) of taking by way of antidote, a double allowance of ſpirituous liquors; for one devil is not caſt out by another, elſe is ſatan's kingdom divided.

Therefore be admoniſhed while working your lead to uſe ſpirits ſparingly if at all, and inſtead of your uſual nips, take half a jill of ſweet oil, which will be found a great preſervative to health.

Now I write unto you limners, and thoſe who uſe the pewter paints, that ye may take the above precautions, and in particular that while you are ſtudying your devices, you do not hold your pencil in your mouths, nor as it is too cuſtomary to clean it with your mouths.

I write unto you who have devoted yourſelves martyrs to Sir Richard, that ye may look well to it, that old Saturn by an untimely ſtroke of his ſharp ſcythe, does not rob Sir Richard of his ſacrifice.

To you bacchanalians, that the god you ſerve may not be diſhonored, nor robbed of the glory which would be ſhortly due to him were it not for the interpoſition of this rapacious mineral.

Laſtly, I write unto you vintners, wine ſellers, who make uſe of this poiſon to diſguiſe the acid of your wine, that you may conſider the juſtice of your damnation, how inevitable! how aggravated! for it ſwiftly comes from that Hand, which is termed the avenger of blood, and lingereth not. ANTI-SATURNUS.

* *It has been obſerved that the colic has been leſs frequent in this country ſince the introduction of earthen inſtead of pewter plates; but perhaps the introduction of iron tea kettles, inſtead of the copper, lined with pewter, may be conſidered as ſalutary a change in this reſpect.*

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*FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.*

AN EXTRACT.

MR. FRENEAU,

"AS a ſubſcriber and well-wiſher to the National Gazette, I take the liberty of adviſing you againſt employing much of your paper in replying to the court paragraphs, which appear in the Gazette of the United States. There needs no ſecond Daniel to interpret for that paper. A paragraph in favor of the exciſe can eaſily be traced to a gentleman who holds a poſt under that *virtuous* ſyſtem in Baltimore. The eulogiums on the ſame ſyſtem, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, beſpeak their author in every line; the eſſays in favor of perpetual debt flow from the brokers and their friends—the diſguſtful *adulatory incenſe* is applied to the *adminſtration*, not to the *conſtitution*; for theſe are different things, as times go."

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*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

MR. FENNO,

IT has long been the opinion of many perſons, friends to liberty and the equal rights of election and repreſentation——that the NATIONAL GAZETTE ſo called, is a paper eſtabliſhed by a junto for electioneering purpoſes—and to ſubvert thoſe ſyſtems, which though in their infancy, have tranquilized this country, and produced a moſt aſtoniſhing change in its proſpects and ſituation.

The National Gazette of the 4th inſtant—a day that ought to be ſacred to union, harmony and pleaſure, appears to juſtify the obſervation, that benefits conferred on ſome minds ſtrengthen their obduracy,

"As ſol's bleſt beams turn vinegar more ſour.',

I have read the ſeveral columns of that paper and cannot find one idea honorary to the people of the United States, favorable to its government, or to the perſons adminiſtering the ſame: On the other hand between five and ſix columns are filled with abuſe of the government; while the people are repreſented as the weak heedleſs dupes of a few, who have tricked them out of their property and liberties by purſuading them to adopt the conſtitution of the United States.—All this however is but a duſt raiſed to cover the advance of the main deſign, which is nothing leſs than to *ouſt* from the government almoſt every man now in the adminiſtration.—I have attempted a diſſection of the principal parts of this extraordinary publication of the 4th July—and it is at your ſervice:

WHEREAS the government of the United States in the *firſt dawn* of its exiſtence, ſay the writers in the National Gazette, has diverged from its republican principles, and in its *maiden* acts has explained away all the limitations of the conſtitution; and "precedents and phraſes" have been "ſhuffled in without being adverted to by *candid* or WEAK people, the duped part of the majority," though anticipated and diſcerned by US, the then dormant, but penetrating guardians of liberty—And whereas "the public mind in a *heedleſs* and *unſettled* ſtate," (1.) while we were either not in the country, or were otherways *better* employed, "let the preſs" hold up to view the advantages of *peace*, *liberty* and *ſafety* under the auſpices of a firm republican government, eſtabliſhed by the people themſelves; without any attempts on our (2.) part that were ſucceſsful, to perſuade them that there was no neceſſity for any union, juſtice or harmony in the ſtates—And whereas the debt incurred for the *general defence* ought to have been annihilated at the ceſſation of hoſtilities and the declaration of peace; inſtead of which, the government of the United States, agreeable to the conſtitution, but contrary to our advice, opinion, or judgment in the caſe, has contumaciouſly, and in deſiance of every principle of our creed, funded ſaid debt on terms advantageous to the holders thereof, and to the government, but without one farthing's *immediate* benefit to us, who never owned a ſhilling of it, and who never did, or ever can, or will ſtake a doit on the iſſue of any conteſt whatever, for the public good——And whereas the Congreſs of the United States, conſiſting of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, choſen by the people, and the Senate, with the Preſident of the United States, choſen alſo by the people, have paſſed "an act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," in ſuch a manner as "to let the whole be ſuch a myſtery, that a *few only* can underſtand it; and have let all poſſible opportunities and information fall in the way of *theſe few*, to clinch their advantages over the many," that is, the people. (3.)—And whereas "the members of the legiſlative body," choſen as above, *by the people*, are deep gamblers, and can "alternately ſpeculate and legiſlate, and legiſlate and ſpeculate, and ſell and buy and buy and ſell," till by ſuch arts they have "ſpeculated the property of their conſtituents into their own hands," which, like arms taken from an enemy, they will turn againſt their conſtituents—And whereas a debt thus conſtituted and applied will contribute to the ends which theſe gamblers, trickſters and ſpeculators (4) have in view, viz.

1ſt. The poſſeſſors, the "favorite few" whether within or without the government, will go through thick and thin to ſupport it in all its uſurpations and oppreſſions.' (5.)

2d. Their money will give them conſequence and influence even among thoſe who have been tricked out of it (6.)

3d. An hereditary ariſtocracy will be ready prepared againſt a proper occaſion,

4th, Great taxes will enſue, numerous offices, oppreſſion, reſiſtance, a STANDING ARMY, &c. &c.

And whereas ſome facts reſpecting the exciſe have been publiſhed in various parts of the United States, and facts being a *mildew* to our inſinuations and repreſentations—it becomes neceſſary to ſtifle theſe facts by ſagacious ſuggeſtions reſpecting their origin; though the devil who has often deceived us (7.) knows that we know nothing about it; and whereas the people of the State of Pennſylvania in contempt of many wholeſome exhortations *formerly* given by US, and our connections, on the ſuperior excellency of a government conſtituted with one branch only, have ſeen proper to new model their conſtitution upon the plan of the national government and many other things have done, which we *muſt* diſapprove—and have left others undone, which we fondly anticipated would have been done—particularly at their laſt ſeſſion have omitted to diſturb the union, by not *encouraging* reſiſtance to the laws of the United States; and at this moment encourage the "apes of Britiſh" nobility by not carrying the law againſt horſe racing into execution, while at the ſame time an exciſe is collected in the State: And whereas the National Bank is a machine that gives facility to trade and commerce; affords a general accommodation to the public, in the payment of the revenue, and in a thouſand ways conduces to the intereſts of the people, while at the ſame time it promotes that of the men immediately concerned in it, and in this way is an inſtance of the wiſdom of the government—and whereas the United States benefiting by this inſtitution, are ſubject, as a ſtockholder, to a proportion of the charges and expences attending the ſame—and though it is an independent corporation, yet members of Congreſs being choſen by the ſtockholders directors of the inſtitution, is a *direct* violation of the conſtitution of the United States—And whereas "all this corrupt ſpeculation and avaricious jobbing have polluted the infant character of our government, and is a mortifying circumſtance to [US] its real ſteady republican friends; and as the conduct of thoſe whoſe *integrity* and *fidelity* have yielded to the allurements of diſhonorable gain is the more unpardonable and odious, when compared with the purity, the diſintereſtedneſs and the magnanimity of the example at the head of the government. (8.) And as much is to be hoped from a pruning and lopping off of rotten branches from the tree of government—for though we hate it both "*root and branch*," yet we find it is prudent ſometimes to ſay that we will "carefully ſpare the tree itſelf;" (9.) And whereas the people of this country are in great danger of enjoying too much peace, tranquility and civil freedom, of ſinging a requiem to their former ſorrows, and of "ſleeping too ſoundly at the ſleeping hour"—*And whereas "ſince the glorious and honorable peace of* 1783, (10.) *artifice and deception has effected one revolution in favor of the* FEW, (11.) *another revolution muſt and will be brought about in favor of the* PEOPLE:"—Now therefore to effect this valuable and important purpoſe; to ſupport and maintain our proper characters, and to prove the truth of that ancient record, which ſays that *the ſons of Anarch will never ceaſe from troubling*, Know ye, That as the people of this country, injured and oppreſſed by a diſtant government over which they had no controul, once aſſociated, combined and formed committees of correſpondence for the laudable purpoſe of counteracting the deſigns of diſtant enemies—So now, we propoſe that the people ſhould form ſocieties in every county of the United States, upon *ſimilar* principles, for the purpoſe of "preventing abuſes of power, & *ſilent* (12.) encroachments upon the liberties of the people," made under the adminiſtration of that government which the people themſelves have adopted, eſtabliſhed and confirmed—thus to arm the people againſt the people. Societies thus formed "for inſtructing the people (13.) in their natural and polittcal rights, would deſerve the title of FRIENDS TO THE PEOPLE!" We do not propoſe that theſe ſocieties ſhould be ſelected by the people, by a deliberate choice; that they ſhould be confined to any particular objects, be under the direction of any particular rules or principles, take any oath, or be under any obligation to obſerve the laws or the conſtitution—Such bodies we find are not to be truſted, &c.

CRITO.

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(1.) There are no greater contemners of the people, than thoſe who under a pretence of alarming them on account of the dangers which threaten their liberties, are conſtantly reproaching them with their ignorance of what concerns their peace and freedom—while at the ſame time they never deviſe or propoſe any practicable modes of enlightening them—ſave a reprobation of the clergy, and an abuſe of all the ſyſtems of education extant, and of thoſe parts of the Union where the moſt ample means of inſtruction are enjoyed.

(2.) It cannot be ſaid with truth that the conſtitution has been unattended to by its enemies, one moment ſince its promulgation—the partizans who commenced their attacks on it before its adoption, have ſince been conſtantly, as they *now are* keeping up a random fire at the ſyſtem, the government, and its adminiſtration.

(3.) By *the many*, in the junto ſtile, is always to be underſtood *the people*,—another immaculate compliment on the *people* and on the *men* whom they have repeatedly honored with their ſuffrages.

(4.) Theſe epithets are juſtifiable in the National Gazette—they are *there* in point!

(5.) The public creditors are here repreſented as perſons of leſs underſtanding than the fool in the fable of the gooſe which laid a golden egg.

(6.) This is conſonant to human nature—the people according to theſe writers, have ſo little underſtanding as not to be able to diſtinguiſh their friends from their enemies—nay, take the *latter* for the *former*.

(7.) "The devil was a lyar from the beginning."

(8.) This is evidently teeth outwards, a meer ſalvo—its *conſiſtency* with the general tenor of the National Gazette of the 4th of July, is too obvious to eſcape notice!

(9.) Partizans who talk about another revolution, "ſpare the tree!!"

(10.) This is undoubtedly a ſlip of the pen.

(11.) It is here they let the cat out of the bag.

(12.) Silent encroachments! for about nine months paſt we have conſtantly been *told* of the *open* and *daring* attacks upon the liberties of the people!—

(13.) That is according to the creed of the junto—No, rather let the foundation of freedom and virtue, be laid in the education of the riſing generation—this will enable the people to diſcern between thoſe who are their real friends, and thoſe who ſeek only their own private aggrandizement.

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BOSTON, June 28.

*FRENCH WAR.*

Engliſh papers as late as 30th April [received by Capt. Norton from Liverpool] mention, that the declaration of war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia, was formally proclaimed throughout Paris, on the 21ſt, amidſt the greateſt concourſe of people ever ſeen on ſuch an occaſion—That the Ruſſian fleet would paſs the ſound in a few days, and rendezvous either in the Downs or at Torbay; but none of the Britiſh ports were expected to be open for their reception—That the French commerce was likely to ſuffer in the conteſt, as privateers from various States would rendezvous at Oſtend, and ſailing under Brabant colours, would pick up the merchant ſhips of France—but that great preparations were making in France, for the immediate capture of that place.

Every recent letter from Spain brings ſome new inſtance of the growing ſpirit of revolt in that country.—It firſt manifeſted itſelf in Catalonia, where the hardy diſpoſition of the natives is proverbial. Caſtille and Arragon have followed the example, and if the recitals which have reached us be well founded, Deſpotiſm and the Inquiſition have both ſeen their day.

Laſt Saturday was brought into this town, by Benj. Joſlyn, eſq. of New-Braintree, a Calf of eleven months old, weighing, alive, 840 pounds.

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ALBANY, June 21.

The following is the CHARGE of the Hon. Judge COOPER, to the Grand Jury of the county of Otſego, at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas for that county, on the 19th inſtant.

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

LONG cuſtom, as well as the ſtatute laws of our ſtate, renders it neceſſary that, before you leave the bar for the purpoſe of taking upon you the important charge of correcting the errors of the country, you ſhould receive from the court every information relative to your duty, that the bench may be poſſeſſed of—as well perſonal as official—to ſerve as waymarks to your deliberate proceedings. But, gentlemen, as you are brought forward from the ſeveral parts of the county, much more is reaſonably to be expected from your own knowledge of right and wrong, and careful enquiry after the honor and true intereſt of the country, than what poſſibly can be given you in charge by the court—Therefore ſhall only ſay, that it is our duty to charge you to enquire after, and your duty to preſent, every ſpecies of private lottery. Gentlemen, we charge you to have a careful eye over diſorderly taverns and every breach of the peace. I lament with you, at the truly diſcouraging proſpect, occaſioned by the

flagrant violation of your public right—when the free and fair ſuffrages of near twelve hundred freeholders have fallen a ſacrifice to party rage—contrary to the mild language of our laws, which never convict upon a leſs evidence than is required to acquit—contrary to the given opinion of the great and learned law characters of the ſtate, have your honeſt endeavors for a favorite adminiſtration been fruſtrated.—But, gentlemen, as you are moſtly from the eaſtern ſtates, and have been educated with high notions of liberty, let me requeſt and charge you, that you ſhew forth your eſteem for civil government by quietly ſubmitting to your fate.

And further, gentlemen, as divers malicious reflections have been caſt on my character, as making uſe of undue influence at the late election, I ſubmit to your enquiry, my conduct therein.

The ſeriouſneſs of the oath you have taken, together with your natural inclination to ſupport and maintain the civil laws, renders it unneceſſary for the court to charge you further on the occaſion.

A report has been for ſome days in circulation (but wants confirmation) that the hon. E. Clarke, lieut. gov. of his Britannic majeſt's province of Lower Canada, is appointed governor of the iſland of Jamaica—that lieut. gov. Simcoe ſucceeds Mr. Clarke in the government of Lower Canada—and that ſir John Johnſon is appointed lieutenant governor of Upper Canada, and ſucceeds Mr. Simcoe in that government.

The perſon who has been in confinement in the goal in this city, for ſeveral months paſt, on a charge of counterfeiting the bank bills of New York, and who has been indicted in ſeveral of the counties of this ſtate, for that offence—was, at the late circuit court, taken to Saratoga, and from thence to Waſhington, to anſwer to indictments in thoſe counties—but not brought to trial in either, on account of a deficiency in the pannel of jurors in the former, and the want of the evidences in the latter—has made his eſcape from the ſheriff of Waſhington.

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LANSINGBURGH, June 30.

At ten o'clock this morning arrived here, attended by an eſcort of reſpectable inhabitants of this place, the hon. John Jay, eſq. chief-juſtice of the United States. On this happy occaſion every citizen feeling a becoming zeal to expreſs his good wiſhes to the man of their choice, appointed a committee on their behalf, who waited on his honor at Platt's inn, and preſented him the following addreſs.

*To* JOHN JAY, *Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the United States.*

SIR,

WE beg leave to addreſs you in the ſimple ſtyle of freemen; and in the name of the citizens of Lanſingburgh, to congratulate you on your arrival in our infant ſettlement.

Fully impreſſed with a ſenſe of your patriotiſm, we embrace this opportunity of expreſſing our gratitude for your unwearied exertions through the ſtruggles of an oppreſſive war, and your eminent ſervices as a ſtateſman and miniſter at home and abroad.

Our reſpect for your character in the dignified office of Chief-Juſtice of the United States, and our regard for your perſon as a man poſſeſſing the confidence of the people, give us the moſt lively hopes of ſhortly embracing you as the chief-magiſtrate of this ſtate. Nor can we refrain on this occaſion from expreſſing our ſincere regret and reſentment at the proſtitution of thoſe principles of virtue, patriotiſm and duty which has been diſplayed by a majority of the canvaſſing committee, in the wanton violation of our moſt ſacred and ineſtimable privileges, in arbitrarily diſfranchiſing whole towns and counties of their ſuffrages.

It was, perhaps, little contemplated that the conſtitution of this ſtate, which you had ſo great a ſhare in framing, ſhould, in the firſt inſtance, to your prejudice, be in ſo flagrant a manner violated.

However deſirous we may be of ſeeing you fill the office of governor of this ſtate, we only wiſh it from the free ſuffrages of a majority of the electors: that majority you have, and tho' abuſe of power may for a time deprive you and the citizens of their right, we truſt the ſacred flame of liberty is not ſo far extinguiſhed in the boſoms of Americans, as tamely to ſubmit to wear the ſhackles of ſlavery, without, at leaſt, a ſtruggle to ſhake them off.

With the higheſt reſpect we are your devoted friends and very humble ſervants,

C. LANSING,
D LANE,
C. SELDEN,
J. DOLF,
J. E. DICKINSON,
} *Committee.*

To which he made REPLY.

*To the Gentlemen of the Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to requeſt the favor of you to preſent to my fellow citizens of Lanſingburgh, my warm and ſincere acknowledgments for the honor they have done me on this occaſion; and to aſſure you, gentlemen, that the manner in which you have conveyed their ſentiments, add to the ſatisfaction which they inſpire. Their approbation encreaſes the pleaſure with which I reflect on my endeavours to ſerve the cauſe of liberty and my country; that cauſe in which their ardor and their firmneſs have been diſtinguiſhed.

The various bounties of heaven to the people of this ſtate have afforded them abundant reaſon for gratitude, harmony and content; and every event is to be regretted, that tends to introduce diſcord and complaint. Circumſtanced as I am in relation to the one you mention, I find myſelf reſtrained by conſiderations of delicacy from particular remarks. The citizens of the ſtate know the value of their rights; and it is to be expected, as well as ſincerely to be wiſhed, that their efforts to aſſert and maintain them, will on every occaſion, be marked by temper and moderation, as well as by conſtancy and zeal.

In whatever ſtation or ſituation I may be placed, my attachment to my country will remain unabated; and I ſhall always be happy in opportunities of my reſpect and beſt wiſhes for the citizens of Lanſingburgh.

JOHN JAY.

Mr. Jay left town at five o'clock, ſuitably attended to the ferry at Troy.

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NEW-YORK, July 3.

Laſt Lord's day, between three and four o'clock P.M. we were viſited with a ſevere ſquall of wind, accompanied with ſome rain.

Mr. Wade, ſhip-carpenter's, boat, which contained himſelf, wife, brother, two children, and a young man, were overſet oppoſe to Yellow-Hook, a few miles from the city, and all were drowned except the young man, who clung to the boat.

Alſo, another baot, with three men and two boys, was overſet and all drowned.

Alſo we learn that a ſloop, containing ſixteen or eighteen perſon were all drowned in conſequence of this tremendous guſt.

Tis reported that ſeveral other boats were overſet, and perſons loſt, the truth of which we cannot avouch. Much damage has been done to houſes, orchards, &c.

It is indeed a melancholy reflection, when we conſider the number of perſons drowned in taking their pleaſures on the Sabbath. Every year, ſince the peace commenced, produced ſome awful warning of the like kind. Boats are crowded with people going to different quarters on that ſacred day, for their pleaſures. May theſe be a warning to irreligious triflers! A ſtranger, viewing our ſtreets, our public walks, roads, boats, &c. near the city, might be apt to interrogate, *Have they no magiſtrates in New-York? Tell it not in Gath!*

The Portrait of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, painted for the citizers of New-York by Mr. Trumbull, has been received, and for the preſent, placed in the City Hall. It muſt afford much pleaſure to the gentlemen who promoted this undertaking, to know, that this elegant ſpecimen of Mr. Trumbull's abilities, is reckoned one of the fineſt productions of his pencil.

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# Philadelphia, July 7.

Wedneſday, being the anniverſary of the political birth-day of our country, was uſhered in with every demonſtration of joy due to the occaſion, which gave freedom to a world—Congratulations, becoming freemen governed by equal laws, were expreſſed with a cordiality, which freemen only can feel—Bells and cannon but feebly proclaimed the ſentiments of citizens, who, conſcious of the advantages which reſult from political and religious liberty, revere the return of that day, on which they emerged from the horrors of ſervitude to the bleſſings of INDEPENDENCE. Among the offerings at the Altar of Freedom—we beheld with ſincere ſatisfaction the homage paid by all orders of men to the Military Defender, and Civil Guardian of his country.

Congratulations were offered to the Preſident of the United States by the foreign Miniſters—the officers of the militia, and many reſpectable citizens.

The Society of the Cincinnati, headed by their Preſident and Vice-Preſident (the Governor and Chief Juſtice of the ſtate) went in proceſſion to pay their reſpects to the Preſident of the United States.

An entertainment in honor of the day, was given at Oellers's Hotel, by the Cincinnati, to which the Heads of Departments and Foreign Miniſters were invited, who favored the Society with their company.

After dinner a number of patriotic toaſts were given.

At the meeting of the Cincinnati, the following gentlemen were choſen officers for the enſuing year:

His Excellency General Miffiin, Preſident; the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Vice-Preſident; Major M'Connell, Treaſurer; Captain Patton, Aſſiſtant Treaſurer; Captain Howell, Secretary; Captain Ball, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

*Repreſentatives to the general meeting, to be held in Philadelphia, in May next.*

Col. Murray; Major Mackpherſon; Major M'Connell; General Moylan, and General Stewart.

*Standing Committee.*

General Harmar; Col. North; Captain Wigton; Major Sproat; Col. Johnſton; General Stewart; the Hon. Robert Morris.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of June 30, ſays—A party of Major M'Cully's levies killed an Indian a few days ago on Pine creek, up the Allegheny river.

There has been no depredations committed on the frontiers of this State and Virginia this ſome time paſt.

Monday 25th ult. arrived at Carliſle from Philadelphia, on their way Weſtard, between 200 and 300 Troops, under the command of Major Joſeph Aſheton.

Recent accounts from the Territory of the United States, South-Weſt of the Ohio, inform us that Governor Blount has lately been among the Indians in that quarter, and held public and private talks with the Chiefs and Warriors, who unanimouſly expreſſed great contrition for the depredations committed ſince the treaty of Holſton, and their firm reſolution to prevent any in future.

A few days only, previous to the above conference, ſeveral of the people were tomahawked and ſcalped.

The weather proving unfavorable Wedneſday for diſplaying the FIRE WORKS at Oellers's—The exhibition has been poſtponed, to the 14th of July, the Anniverſary of the French Revolution; on which day it is expected there will be a general rejoicing in every part of the United States. *Fed. Gaz.*

His Excellency Joſiah Bartlett, Eſq. is choſen Preſident of the State of New-Hampſhire.

Letters of the 20th ult. received from Cape-Francois, inform, that ſince the publication of a proclamation made by the Governor, reſpecting the people of colour and free negroes, many of them have returned to the camps commanded by M. de Rouvray and M. de Fontanges.

Preparations were making for a general attack on the revolted ſlaves.

M. de Blanchelande had viſited the Weſt cordon, and had gone to St. Mare.

The Governor, by the proclamation above mentioned, in ſtrong language, calls upon the white inhabitants, people of colour and free negroes to recollect, that certain information has been received from France, that the Aſſembly had paſſed a decree on their political ſtate, which decree was ſanctioned by the King on the 5th of April. That the Colonial Aſſembly having received a copy of it, through their commiſſioners, had wiſely expreſſed their reſpect for it, and determined to abide by the deciſion. He hopes that the people of colour and free negroes will equally reſpect the deciſion of the mother country; and urges them all to put a ſtop to their diviſions, and unite in the common cauſe.

The Univerſity of Glaſgow it is ſaid has ſubſcribed, and actually tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, the ſum of two thouſand ponnds ſterling.

On Sunday laſt a boy bathing in a brick pond near this city, ſuddenly diſappeared, having ſunk in a deep hole, from whence, with difficulty he was taken out; it is ſuppoſed that he muſt have lain in the water 20 minutes. After 3 hours perſevering exertions in the uſe of proper means, he was reſtored, and is now well.

On Monday, the 2d inſt. in purſuance of public notice, a meeting of the Subſcribers for opening a Canal and Water Communication, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, was held at the State Houſe, for the purpoſe of electing a Preſident, Managers, Treaſurer and Secretary, and paſſing ſuch Bye-Laws as were conſidered immediately neceſſary for the regulation of the Corporation, when the Rev. Dr. Smith, was choſen Chairman of the meeting; William Barton and Charles Heatly, Judges of the Election, and Peter Baynton and William Moore Smith, Tellers. On caſting up the votes it appeared that the following gentlemen were duly elected.

Preſident. Robert Morris.

Managers.

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|---|---|
| David Rittenhouſe, | Cadwallader Evans, jun. |
| Samuel Powell, | Richard Peters, |
| William Bingham, | William Smith, D.D. |
| John Nicholſon, | George Clymer, |
| Francis Johnſon, | A. J. Dallas, |
| Walter Stewart, | Benj. R. Morgan. |
| Treaſurer. | Tench Francis. |
| Secretary. | Wm. Moore Smith. |

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Philadelphia, 3d July, 1792.

SIR,

THE Paper which I have honor to tranſmit herewith to your Excellency, ſhews the number of Barrels of Flour, ſhipped for exportation at this port, in the months of April, May and June laſt.

With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient, and
Humble Servant,
JAMES READ.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of Pennſylvania.

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*State of the Shipments of Flour, at the Port of Philadelphia, in the months of April, May and June, 1792.*

| | BARRELS OF FLOUR. | BARRELS OF MIDDLINGS. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped in | | |
| April, | 52,779 | 600 |
| May, | 52,771 | 415 |
| June, | 57,794 | 403 |
| whole am'nt. | 161,344 | 1418 Barrels. |

*Philadelphia, 3d July, 1792.*

JAMES READ, INSPECTOR.

His Excellency Governor MIFFLIN.

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By the arrival of a veſſel at New-York, from Liſbon, information is received that Dr. Willis has pronounced the Queen of Portugal incurable, and in conſequence has taken his departure for London.

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EXTRACT.

"Of the genius of children for particular ſtudies, ſo much is ſaid in general, and ſo very few inſtances of it appear, that a prudent perſon will not be very apt to ſuſpect that his children will exhibit the ſymptoms of it which are denied to the bulk of mankind. There are, no doubt, occaſionally ſome gigantic minds which, applying to a particular ſtudy, outſtrip their competitors in the race; but, unleſs we believe in innate ideas, how can we expect that the mind ſhould be determined to any particular train of thinking, till ideas have been infuſed into it by ſome extraneous circumſtances which direct and determine its deciſion. Whoever expects a child's genius to unfold itſelf ſo completely, that it ſeems almoſt predeſtinated to a particular purſuit, will, I fear, but ill conſult his own or his children's comfort."

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*SHIP NEWS.*

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Schooner* | *Nancy,* | *George,* | *Jamaica* |
| | *Active,* | *Luke,* | *Virginia* |
| | *Nancy,* | *Block,* | *do.* |
| *Sloop* | *Reſolution,* | *Rhodes,* | *Charleſton* |
| | *New-York Packet.* | *Bailey,* | *New-York* |

*PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | | 21/4 |
| 3 per Cents, | | 12/6 |
| Deferred, | | 13/ |
| 3/4 ſhares Bank U. S. | 45 | per cent. prem. |

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SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages, with or without depoſits,

BOUGHT, ſold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-ſtreet below Market-ſtreet, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who tranſacts buſineſs in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by perſonal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (1aw6w)

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## 24 Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY the 30th March laſt, a NEGRO WOMAN, by the name of CHLOE. She is five feet two and a half inches high; quick ſpoken; upper tooth open; no eye-brows at all; is about 30 years old, but looks much younger. She is well ſtocked with cloaths, long gowns, jackets, &c. She is now paſſing for a free woman, I underſtand, and has changed her name—Whoever takes her up, ſo that the owner gets her, ſhall receive the above reward; and if brought home, all other reaſonable expences, from the ſubſcriber.

JOHN PUZEY.

*Somerſet County, near Princeſs-Ann, Maryland, June 22d, 1792.* (*1aw4w)

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GENERAL POST-OFEICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 7, 1792.*

FOR the information of Merchants and the Maſters or Commanders of veſſels, are publiſhed the following extracts from the Law for eſtabliſhing Poſt-Offices and Poſt-Roads within the United States.

In ſection 10, it is enacted that there ſhall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by ſea, in any private ſhip or veſſel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the ſame ſhall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like poſtage, as other letters are made ſubject to the payment of by this act."

In ſection 12, "That no ſhip or veſſel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a poſt-office is eſtabliſhed, ſhall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the maſter or commander ſhall have delivered to the poſtmaſter, all letters directed to any perſon or perſons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, ſhall be brought in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, other than ſuch as are directed to the owner or conſignee: but when a veſſel ſhall be bound to another port, than that, at which ſhe may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the ſaid port of delivery, ſhall not be delivered to the poſtmaſter at the port of entry. And it ſhall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ſhips or veſſels, to require from every maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all ſuch letters, except as aforeſaid."

In ſection 13, "That the poſtmaſter to whom ſuch letters may be delivered, ſhall pay to the maſter, commander, or other perſon delivering the ſame, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every ſuch letter or packet; and ſhall obtain from the perſon delivering the ſame, a certificate ſpecifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ſhip or veſſel, and the place from whence ſhe laſt ſailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, ſhall be with his quarterly accounts, tranſmitted to the Poſtmaſter-General, who ſhall credit the amount thereof to the poſtmaſter forwarding the ſame."

*For general information*, the 14th ſection is publiſhed, "And be it further enacted, That if any perſon, other than the Poſtmaſter-General, or his deputies, or perſons by them employed, ſhall take up, receive, order, diſpatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newſpapers, for hire or reward, or ſhall be concerned in ſetting up any foot or horſe poſt, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet ſhall be carried for hire, on any eſtabliſhed poſt-road, or any packet, or other veſſel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general poſt-office may be injured, every perſon, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of two huudred dollars. Provided, That it ſhall and may be lawful for every perſon to ſend letters or packets by ſpecial meſſenger.

*FROM THE GEORGIA GAZETTE.*

## THE ESSAYEST.

"*And catch the manners living as they rise.*" POPE.

IT has often been remarked by travellers who have visited this country, that the Americans are less national than any other people; which observation is undoubtedly pretty generally true. There seems to be a natural propensity in almost every human being to think more favorably of himself than of his neighbor; of ascribing to himself virtues and qualities the possession of which he is unwilling to allow to others; and of detracting from them excellencies in which he is notoriously deficient, and to which he can never hope to aspire by any subsequent exertions. This inclination ptedominates in the mind in proportion as the causes of it are more or less powerful, more or less numerous. It reaches not only to individuals and private societies, but extends its influence to States and nations. Thus we frequently see a foreigner so strongly prejudiced in favor of his country, from which perhaps he was transported for crimes that are a disgrace to humanity, redden with anger at a supposed aspersion against his countrymen, by whom he had been treated with the greatest contempt, which he very justly merited. That the Americans are exempt from national prejudice is far from being the truth. The inhabitants of almost every State in America are distinguished by some particularities, either of speech or behavior, peculiar to themselves. The most apparent national distinctions appear to exist between the natives of the New-England States and the inhabitants of all the others, from their frequently stigmatizing each other with the satirical appellations of Cracker, Yankee, Lovers of Pork and Molasses, bad Pronouncers of their own Tongue, and many other such like elegant epithets. "Particular instances ought not to justify general conclusions." Therefore that behavior which characterizes a few in any State ought not to be indiscriminately attributed to all, nor stamp their national character. To judge of a whole people by a few individuals argues want of experience, an unacquaintance with men and manners, and a mind clouded with prejudice and absorbed in ignorance. "There are good as well as bad in all societies." If a parallel were drawn between the northern and southern States, by balancing the advantages and disadvantages on both sides with regard to the use of cant words and phrases, the scale might preponderate in favor of the former, for there the greatest attention is paid to learning, which is conspicuous in the number and diversity of excellent literary institutions established in every part.

The conversation of many of my fellow-citizens, at certain seasons especially, turns entirely on the meetings and exploits (past, present, or to come) of the Sons of St. Patrick, St. Andrew, or St. George. I could wish to observe to those who have been born in countries under the supposed patronage of any of the aforesaid Right Worshipful Personages, but have left them to take their final residence in America, that it would better become them to acknowledge their new father St. Tammany, who is a father to them by the same rule that "a friend in need is a friend indeed," and who is so far from the strictness of their former patrons that he has never attempted to enforce any other rule than that "every man shall do as he pleases." But, if there is any excuse for the natives of Europe, what are we to think of those who, as well as their fathers and grandfathers before them, were born in this country, and yet have searched their pedigrees to find out which of the European Saints they belong to! There is Christopher Bogherty, a pretty equal mixture of German and Irish, but perceiving that the Germans seldom frolic for their Saint, and indeed hardly know his name, he, in the dialect of his mother's family, swears he will join the Sons of St. Patrick, for he has been drunk with them more *as* two times *areaty*. And my neighbor Jonathan Gregor, descended on both sides from the first settlers of New-England, is determined to join the sons of St. Andrew; for, "*odds swamp it, as sure as snakes, it must be tarnation clever fun*;" though the mixture in honest Jonathan's blood is such as would puzzle a good jockey, with all his knowledge of quarters, eighths, sixteenths, and thirty-seconds, to ascertain what proportion of it is Scottish. But enough—The countries of Europe were all peopled by emigrants, and as we are now a nation, let us not be ashamed of our name, nor the station we have taken—— "Where liberty is there should be our country;" but if, unwilling to acknowledge the country that gives us bread, we ought not, in pursuit of our origin, to stop in Europe, but proceed to Asia, whence we are descended from a pair who might have continued in the enjoyment of a paradise, had they known how to prize it, when there.

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TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

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# A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

*SCHEME.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 2000 Dollars is | 2000 |
| 1 | | 1000 | 1000 |
| 2 | | 500 | 1000 |
| 5 | | 200 | 1000 |
| 10 | | 100 | 1000 |
| 30 | | 50 | 1500 |
| 90 | | 20 | 1800 |
| 1675 | | 4 | 6700 |
| 1814 | Prizes. | | 16000 |
| 3520 | Blanks. | | |
| 5334 | Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is | | 16002 Dolls. |

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

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# BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

## MATHEW CAREY,

*No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5-8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

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# Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.——Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

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TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

---

# American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

*Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.* tf

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# Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

*May 2.* (t.f.)

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# Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

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APRIL 27, 1792.

## TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

# A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neshamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.tf.)

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# NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

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# JONES & BURROUGHS,

*STOCK-BROKERS,*

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

*Boston, March*, 1792. (1aw3m)

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## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In the Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*,

A SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

*THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.*

IN THREE PARTS.

*Part* 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

*Part* 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatise on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

*Part* 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for composition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

*By WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq.*

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and since in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handsome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thousand pages; illustrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artists.

The price to subscribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-subscribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and those who subscribe for six setts, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

This work shall be published as soon as five hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers Booksellers in the United States of America.